FERMANN'S TREATRE-8-Surstie.

FERMANN'S TREATRE-8-Surstie.

JOHNSTON BUILDING, BROOKLYN -Fair.

EOSTERA BIALVS-S-CETMERICIT.

LYCEUM TEXATRE-8:50-The Maister of Weedbarrow

ADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:18-The Squire.

MINER'S STEAVE. THEATRE-8:18-The Squire. NEW PARK TESATRE-8:15-Hendrick Hadeon. MIBLO'S GARDEN-S-Nore. PALMENS TREATRE-S:15-The Reir at Law.

PROCTOR'S 22D-ST. THEATRE—8:15—He eff at Law.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—Reckless Temple.
STAR THEATRE—8-The Sensior.
TOMY PASTOR'S THEATRE—2 and 8—Vandeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE -5:15-The County Fair 14TE STREET TREATRE -5-Bine Joans.

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune, ideas for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be lived at the following branch offices in New-York: Main branch office, 1.228 Frondway, corner 31st st. 7.0 West 256-st., corner 8th-sve. 1.00 West 256-st., corner 8th-sve. 1.00 West 426-st., near 6th-sve. 2.00 West 426-st., near 6th-sve. 1.028 Meave., between 6th and 01st sts. 1.028 Meave., between 6th and 01st sts. 1.029 Dilleave., near 65th-st. 1.021 Dilleave. IN OTHER CITIES.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SIXTEEN PAGES.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1890.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Minister Roche explained the provisions of the new French Tariff bill to a com-- Nice hundred mittee of the two Chambers. — Nine hundred British marines took part in the storming of Vitu. - Herbert Ward defends the conduct of Major Barttelot while in command of Stanley's rear guard in Africa. == The Victorian Ministry has been defeated on a vote of confidence. = Two bandits were executed in Cuba. ==== The anti-Semitic party in the Hungarian Diet has been dissolved. == The Grand Council of Tieino met in Bellinzona. == Mr. Balfour continued

his travels in the West of Ireland. Domestic.-The Tariff bill was discussed by Congressman Dingley and Senator Aidrich at - Snow fell in various States.

Providence. Major Mcdiscussed educational topics. Kinley continued his canvass in the XVIth Ohlo Datriet. - Spenker Reed made an address in Detrait. == A monument to the members of the Jeannet e exploring expedition who perished in the Arctic was unveiled at Annapolis. - The semi-centennial jubiles of Pennington Schainary

City and Suburban.-The Executive Committee of the Union League Club sent out an appeal for funds to help the People's Municipal League. = Francis M. Scott continued his active canvass and was enthusiastically received in Harlem. W. T. Tannahill, a well-known member of the Cotton Exchange, killed himself. - - Adjutant-General Porter revoked his order for the disbandment of Company C, 22d Regiment. Henry D. Purroy tried to be "funny" before the Winners at Linden Fassett Committee. - Winners at Linden Park: Castaway II, Captain Wagener, Lavinia Belle, Rock, Lakeview and Wooderaft. plan of reorganization and a financial statement of the Sugar Trust were made public. - Stocks after opening off made sharp advances, reacted and closed steady, with partial recoveries.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 51 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 46 3-9.

The Union League Club has the commendable habit of getting on the right side of public questions, and of doing so at such a time and in such a way as to make its influence powerfully felt. Through its Executive Committee It has just issued an appeal to the members of the club calling upon them to make liberal contributions for the benefit of the Municipal League. Money for the active prosecution of the campaign is greatly needed, and it is only reasonable to expect that the Union League will respond generously to this appeal.

· Every one who has examined the new Ballot law knows that, although it makes a radical change in the method of voting, its provisions are simple and easily understood. All voters. however, do not have the time or the opportunity to make such an examination for themselves. By turning to another page of this issue of THE TRIBUNE they can learn in a few minutes the exact operation which a man has to go through in voting under the new system. Ballots, booths, pasters, how to 1 the ballot and all the other interesting points are de se ibed concisely, but with sufficient fulness to make the subject clear to the busiest reader.

It was a fitting thing that on the anniverary of the day which probably marked the iate of Lieutenant-Commander De Long's death in the lonely Lena Delta nine years ago a monument in honor of him and the heroic men who perished with him should be dedi cated in the Naval Academy Cemetery at Annapolis. The ceremonies in connection with the dedication were simple, the principal featare being a touching and appropriate address by Professor J. R. Soley, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. "Honor to those who have failed!" one of our poets has sung. Truly no successful explorer is more deserving of honor than the brave and unfortunate De Long.

Fire Commissioner Purroy appears to think that the Fassett Committee possesses something

ing the jaw of any delegate who happens to of unending agitation, men of business and of disagree with him. Doubtless it was not with- labor gave the Republicans power to settle out difficulty that he restrained himself yester-, things. The Tariff bill, the Silver bill, the day from exercising this proclivity upon the Administrative bill, the Pensions bill, the Elecchairman of the committee and its counsel, tion bill, have applied definite remedies for The fact is, Mr. Purroy is by no means so im- existing evils. The result is already a marportant a personage as he supposes. His per-vellous change in trade and industry all over formance on the witness-stand was that of a the country, from prostration to great activity buffoon, not of a man fitted to be the head of and prosperity. Now the Democrats hope that a great city department.

Perhaps there has been no more significant indication of the depth to which popular feeling is stirred in this municipal campaign than is furnished by the address which sixty German physicians have signed, and which is printed in another column. Doctors are, as a rule, too busy to give much time to politics. The signers of this address, however, realize that it is not so much a political as a moral issue that is involved in the present struggle in this city. Therefore, they appeal to all German-Americans to give their voices and votes in favor of the candidates who are supported by the l'eople's Municipal League, and thus "end the mismanagement and domination of political bosses."

THO LEADERS IN CONTRAST.

Two speeches on the same day, from Mr. Gladstone at Dundee and from Mr. Blaine at South Bend, place in strong contrast the American policy and the British. The first great contrast is that Mr. Gladstone deals with theories while Mr. Blaine appeals to facts. The Englishman feels sure that Protection must defeat itself by enhancing prices and the cost of production. The American knows that Proection has rendered manufactured products cheaper than they were under the last revenue tariff. Mr. Blaine is able to appeal to the personal knowledge of every American who bought things thirty years ago, and with such certainty that he adds: "If you don't find that you are paying less for every single item than you paid under the Free-Trade law, enacted in 1846, I will come backshere and retract what I have Mr. Gladstone illustrates the chronic Free-Trade indifference to facts outside of England by overlooking the actual change made by the McKinley bill in regard to the jute manufacture, in which Dundee is most interested. But Mr. Blaine says: "I don't stand here to argue theories. I invite your attention to the fact that during the period of twenty-nine years of Protection the tendency of prices of luxifries and the necessaries of life has been steadily downward."

Another strong contrast appears when the Free-Trade statesman naturally appeals to his hearers not to sacrifice the larger foreign for the smaller domestic market, for, says Mr. Gladstone:

The amount of imperial commerce was £187,000,000 yearly, taking in imports and exports of all kinds, whereas the foreign commerce amounted to £554,000,000. It would be a most inglorious policy to clog British energy and enterprise in a market of £554,000,000 yearly in order to enlarge action with a market of onethird that amount.

The American policy is exactly the opposite Mr. Blaine points first to the enormous development of the home market under Protection, never paralleled in any other land or clime, so that the domestic trade has become to Americans infinitely more important than all foreign trade. Then he shows how a great Nation, having hist established by Protection the greatest and most valuable market in all the world, is then able by Reciprocity as to things which it does not produce to secure for itself concessions in foreign markets. The nation which protects can offer to any one foreign country great advantages in exchange for special access to its markets. But a nation which adheres to the British policy of free trade can offer no advantages to Brazil, or Cuba, or even to its own colonies, and so Britain cannot get untaxed admission for its own manufactures into Canadian or Australian ports.

It is in perfect logical accord with Free-The Baptist State Convention at Lockport | Frade theories that Mr. Gladstone argues against any attempted retaliation, or a Zollverein of the British Empire. If those theories are sound, as he says they are, any such restrictions would be foolish. Clinging to theories, as if to a solid rock, Mr. Gladstone begs his hearers to believe that Protection will do infinitely more harm to this country than to any other--which is cold comfort for British workingmen who find themselves without employment. But Mr. Blaine, as if answering the speech made in Europe at about the same hour, points to the unparalleled progress and growth and prosperity of this country under Protection. The American policy, which Mr. Gladstone thinks will hurt us, has in fact enabled this Nation to surpass all others in wealth, in manufactures, in railroads, in telegraphs, in rapidity of growth, in wages for labor, and in comforts for the laboring millions. This is an answer which makes Mr. Gladstone's predictions of damage to this country appear most unworthy of his reputation as a practical states-

It is the American statesman who shows practical wisdom, never losing his firm hold on facts. The British policy, charming in theory has brought no such advancement to British industries or to British labor. The proofs are iterally millions. Every sturdy emigrant, of the 3,600,000 who have come from Great Britain to this country since Protection began here, is himself a convincing proof.

TWO KINDS OF CONGRESS. The good people of this country thought they wanted a Democratic Congress four years ago and they elected a House of the Carlisle-Mills pattern. The results were so disgusting that in 1888 the people elected a Republican Congress instead. Now it is the hope of Democrats that the voters who turned them out in

1888 will take them back. The particular sin for which Democrats were thrashed more than for any other was their attempt to break down a protective tariff. The Republican Congress has remedied defects, on the contrary, by reducing duties, where they were not needed for the defence of home industries, and by making protective duties more effective. But Democrats blindly suppose that the people will punish Republicans for not doing what Democrats were punished for trying to do.

Next to this the most offensive sin of a Demcratic Congress was its incapacity to get anything done. Of all legislative bodies known among men, it was the most like a child's hol-by-horse, which is forever galloping but never goes. I'tter disgust made many voters of that party anxious to turn it out of power so that something might be done. The Republican Congress which followed has been a marvel of energy and accomplishment. No man of either party, who was familiar with the work of recent Congresses, ever expected the Republican majority to accomplish as much as it actually did at the last session. And now Democrats are expecting that the people will again prefer to be ruled by men who are in-

ompetent to do anything. .
The business interests of the country had been suffering for years because Democrats could not or would not remedy existing evils.

tions which he is accustomed to rule with a tney were determined to keep every vexed high hand, even going to the extent of break-question open in order to get re-elected. Tired the people will turn out the men who apply remedies and bring prosperity, and put back the men who renew agitation and prostrate trade.

If election frauds, corruption funds, and swindling apportionments at the North, and denial of rights at the South, can defeat the will of the majority, the Democrats will have another chance to agitate, disturb and do nothing. But it is safe to say that they will not get that chance unless the will of the majority can be thus defeated.

A PLAIN BUSINESS POINTER.

Every industrial interest in the country is receiving stimulus from the new Tariff Act. Great reserves of capital are going into fac-tories, plant and mines. Old industries have been invigorated; new manufactures have been created, and all classes of labor have already wider range of employment than formerly. The general conditions of business were never better. Unless all signs fail, an era of unparalleled industrial activity and prosperity is opening before the country.

What effect will Republican or . Democratic success in the ensuing elections have upon the prospects of the business world? This is a question which we ask practical men to consider dispassionately. A candid and judicious answer grounded upon reflection may determine their political action next week.

The election of a Democratic House will unquestionably create a feeling of uncertainty in business circles. It will involve the premature copening of tariff agitation before the results of the McKinley Act can be definitely established. Industries which have received an impulse from the passage of the McKinley Act will be retarded in their development by Democratic success. Public confidence in the maintenance of settled conditions of business will be impaired.

Republican success in the Congressional elections will impart increased momentum to the industrial impulses which have been quickened by the passage of the McKinley Act. It will convince the business world that there can be no revival of tariff agitation until December, 1893, and that in the meantime every industry, trade and occupation will enjoy a season of progressive development. After the long period of public uncertainty respecting tariff conditions this is what the country needs. A settled order of tariff law and exemption from agitation and disturbance will be markedly helpful in promoting business prosperity. The election of a Republican House will secure these

THE BENSSELAER-WASHINGTON DISTRICT

The XVIIIth Congressional District of this State is identical with the XVIth Senatorial District, both being composed of the counties of Rensselaer and Washington. The present Senator from the district is a Democrat, but his seat has been contested, and the testimony taken last year by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Election proved that he was indebted to glaring frauds upon the ballot-box for much of the strength at the polls with which he was credited. The present Congressman from the district, John A. Quackenbush, is a Republican, and it is evident from the letter from Troy printed on another page that his chances of re-election are excellent. Mr. Quackenbush has served the district at Washington with ability and fidelity. It was largely owing to his exertions that the tariff on collars, cuffs, shirts, brushes and potatoes-representing industries in all of which the district is largely interested-was fixed in the McKinley bill at figures which secured much needed protection for his constituents. This is one obvious and proper source of Mr. Quackenbush's strength. Another thing which helps his canvass not a little is the feature of the new Ballot law which provides for personal registration. By excluding from the poll-lists thousands of bogus names it will make the business of repeating in Troy poor indeed as compared with last fall. Still further, the Republican candidate has the benefit of the dissensions which now prevail in the ranks of the Troy Democracy. There are clear signs of an uprising on the part of his political brethren against the rule of Boss Murphy.

it is evident, therefore, that he Republicans of Rensselaer and Washington have good reason to feel greatly encouraged. It is difficult to see how they can fail to re-elect Mr. Quackenbush-not to speak of gaining one or two Assembly districts-in case they continue to fight with unfaltering energy to the end of the canvass. Experience has established two things in reference to this district; that the Republicans can always carry it when they present a united front to the enemy and shun the vice of over-confidence, and that when they relax their efforts they can count upon being beaten. They have only to profit by the lessons of the near past to score a magnificent victory on Tuesday.

WORLD'S FAIR OR COUNTY FAIR-WHICH Since the Washington legislators in their wisdom decided that the shores of Lake Michigan afford the most desirable site for a great International World's Fair, the eyes of the country have rested on Chicago. Less confidence has been inspired by the deliberations of the various commissions than would perhaps have attended their efforts in the more temperate atmosphere of the sedate and slow going East, and their solution of the vexed question of location has not warranted assurance as to the perfect wisdom of their subsequent decisions. Still, there has been a general disposition to let the city of stockyards and slaughter-houses work out its own salvation, and THE TRIBUNE has been foremost in discountenancing premature criticism of methods not readily intelligible to outsiders, but presumably clear enough to their enterprising riginators.

We regret to observe that this attitude of kindly toleration is misinterpreted by those whose power for harm is directly proportioned to the audacity of their imagination and the hopelessness of their infatuation with their own ideas. It was recently announced, with flourish of triumph, that the officials have made great progress in their deliberations, and that after the general meeting of the commissioners things will be in readiness for President Harrison to issue a proclamation inviting the co-operation of all the States. What s the exact nature of the "progress" so achieved? Has the Committee on Grounds and Buildings accepted plans for beautifying the Exposition with noble structures and marvels of landscape gardening? Has the Committee on Ceremonies formulated its programme They kept industry and trade perpetually em- for dignifying the celebration in the eyes of of the same character as the political conven- barrassed by agitation, but acted fust as if foreign nations, and are the arrangements for

collecting and classifying a notable series of exhibits in a fair state of forwardness? No. man's birthday was placed a week after, instead of The local directory and the commissioners have a week before, Election Day! The local directory and the commissioners have apparently just discovered that time presses and so will dispense with an ornamental tower. The privilege may, however, be farmed out to a private company. Meantime the brains of the concern are busy with stupendous projects for an international band contest, a drill-show and a race for three-year-olds, so that while intending visitors to Chicago in 1893 may be able to pick flaws in the general scheme and carp at the elaboration of important details, they will have reason to revel in the popular features which constitute the cherished attractions of every well-managed county fair. An international exhibition, to be worthy of

the name, should of course combine elements that will appeal to the taste of every member of the population. Accepting the Chicago construction of this axiom, it is evident that some people are not going to get their deserts. What arrangements, for instance, have been made for the establishment of a mammoth grab-bag? Why have the commissioners neglected to solicit contracts for a gigantic shooting-gallery and peanut-stand, and are the children to be cheated of the opportunity to ride on a leviathan merry-go-round in the intervals between the evolutions of active militiamen and the earsplitting performances of strong-lunged fife and cornet players? Really, if the object of the Exposition is to suffer distortion, some method should at least be observed. When it was supposed that the World's Fair would be held here, we were threatened with propositions for the erection of architectural and mechanical monstrosities to perpetuate the fame of crack-brained inventors. These propositions, however, all came from without the official body and received prompt condemnation. It is unfortunate for Chicago and for the country that the county-fair devices seem to reecive the sanction of high officials within the sacred body of the commission itself.

A STRANGE OFERSIGHT.

We are frequently in receipt of letters from delighted subscribers to The Tribune in which they tell of the great pleasure that they derive from reading of the many curious occurrences which are recorded in its columns. We must thank our correspondents for their kindness, but we can claim but small credit for the accounts of diverting public happenings which are from time to time printed, a close watch of our valued exchanges and a faithful report of the more unusual incidents told of therein being all for which we may rightfully feel the least pride. It is a pleasure for us to say that we are able this morning to give a short account of one of the strangest occurrences which, perhaps, we have recorded for many long months. In Hartford, Conn., there was played yesterday

match game of football between the students of the Bancroft University, of that city, and those of Washington College, an institution of learning which the reader will remember is situated in New-Hampshire. It was a botly contested game, and each eleven was in the pink of condition. They appeared on the grounds promptly at 3 o'clock. The word being given they rushed at each other savagely, the University men gaining the first advantage, Bradford, a College man, being carried away in a Red Cross ambulance with his right leg broken in three places. He showed himself a fine player, and while being placed in the ambulance kicked out viciously with his left foot, and inflicted a painful scalp-wound on a University man. The advantage of the University was but momentary, however, as the College men, stung by the cheers of their opponents, made a magnificent rally, and within three minutes it was ne essary for the sanitary corps to carry away two University men, Endicott, left-tackle, with fractured skull, and Standish half-back, with a broken knee-pan and internal injuries. We should, before going further, pay deserving tribute to the various noble bands of nurses and physicians present. The Red Cross workers were present in force. Several of them had gone through the late War, and all of them were at Johnstown. The Sanitary Corps was organized on the spot and did excellent service. Ambulances were present from all the city hospitals, and the local physicians without exception were on hand. They organized two field hospitals. The Society of First Aid to the Injured had more than it could do. Besides these, many Sisters of Mercy moved fearlessly about the grounds, while both Protestant minister and Catholic priest. despite the great danger, carried consolation and absolution to those that needed it.

We see now that we have not sufficient space to give a detailed account of the entire game as we intended to do. We may content ourselves with saying, however, that it was a typical game of football, though, of course, it was somewhat more subdued than those between the larger colleges like Harvard and Princeton. It was witnessed by some 6,000 people, including many graduates and students of other leading colleges The elevens were so evenly matched that neither side held the advantage for any length of time. Winthrop, of the University, had scarcely been removed unconscious from loss of blood when Parker, of the College, was carried away with both eyes closed and paralysis of the lower limbs. Several, including Whitney, of the University, and Prynne, of the College, were found with both legs broken, while Carver, of the University, was discovered with both legs crushed, his left arm and five ribs broken and his right shoulder dislocated; still, notwithstanding the manifest disadvantages under which he labored, he was with great difficulty made to relax the hold with his teeth which he had on the ear of Williams, of the College. The game had gone on for an hour and the judges were about to declare in favor of the University, when suddenly Mr. H. R. Huntington, of Norwich, a Yale graduate of '81 and a man noted for his close observation and the great interest which he takes in athletic sports, leaped up in the amphitheatre and in a loud voice made a most astonishing statement, namely, that the game had been played through without a An investigation showed that what he said was true-both sides had neglected to bring a football, and such a thing had not been on the

grounds at any time. We started out by referring to this as a most astonishing occurrence, but perhaps we overrated it; if the game could have been played almost to the finish without any one of the 6,000 spectators noticing the absence of a ball, it may not be so strange after all. Still, we believe that it is customary to have a ball. But why? we may ask, now that it has been shown that its absence in no way interferes with the game. Indeed, we mu: decide that the ball is a positive drawback, as a man will frequently fall on it and susfain much smaller injuries than if he had struck full on the ground. The ball in a game of college football is a superfluous relie of the past, unworthy the present enlightened state of society.

Don't vote for two Democrats at once, and one them a very bad one. A vote for a Democratic Assemblyman in this State is a vote for Governor Hill for the United States Senate. Don't cast that double-barrelled vote.

There is one fact about the birthday dinner which is to be given in honor of Allen G. Thurman n November 13 which cannot fail to appeal to all men endowed with a proper sense of apprecia tion of the fitness of things. It is that November 13 falls just about a week after the time when the result of the election will be generally known. Hence the distinguished Democrats who will " get together" on that occasion, including hir. Cleveland, Senator Carlisle, Roger Q. Mills, Senator Daniel and Senator Voorhees, will be exceptionally well prepared to condole with one another and to hold something in the nature of funeral exercises

In a news article which was printed in The Tribune on Tuesday last a brief reference was made to Republican comments upon the decision of Judge Ingraham in favor of Frederick S. Gibbs in the Gibbs-Cowie case, and it was said that the decision did not cause any surprise to Republicans as it was made by a Tammany judge. It was not intended to intimate that Judge Ingraham was improperly influenced by partian motives in making this decision. Since his first accession to the bench Judge Ingraham has steadily grown in the favor and good opinion of the har and the community. His industry, his quick and comprehensive grasp of subjects under discus-sion before him, as well as the vigor and impar-tiality with which he has enforced the rights of parties against powerful corporate or other interests, already promise to mark him as among the best and most efficient judges of the city.

Bourke Cockran condemns as a "renegade Irish man" the man who was largely instrumental in securing the escape of the Fenian prisoners from Australia. What kind of an Irishman does he consider De Lancey Nicoll?

The generosity of the street railway companies of the city, which, as a rule, have consented to carry school-children at reduced rates of fare, deserves a word of special praise. These corporations are often looked on as being particularly soulless, out their response to the appeal made by a committee of the Board of Education furnishes evidence that the popular impression is erroneous. In many families the cost of car-fare where severa children go to school is no inconsiderable item in the domestic economy, and the action of the companies will be hailed as a genuine blessing.

Charles A. Hess, the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the VIIth District, is making so earnest a canvass that his election seems probable. Mr. Hess has great personal popularity among the voters of the district. His experience as an Assistant United States District-Attorney and his active and successful practice at the bar give him a special fitness for the office which he seeks. His opponent, John B. McKean, has not won favor among the residents of the district, and Democrats as well as Republicans are promis ing support to Mr. Hess. In legal knowledge and experience there can be no comparison between the condidates, as Mr. McKean is known as a clerk rather than as a lawyer.

Mr. Wallace is opposed in the IIId Brooklyn District by a Free Trader, who has enlisted the services of Mr. Schurz in his canvass. Coombs without Schurz was a strong Mugwump dose for the Democracy. With Schurz he is positively unsettling to the Democratic stomach.

Charles A. Flammer, the Republican candidate for Congress in the XIth District, is a lawyer of excellent repute. The district contains many manufacturing establishments, and the workmen who understand the importance to their interests of the Protective tariff should unite in their support of the Republican candidate against the Free Trade theorist who is his opponent. Ex-Judge Flammer has individual strength as a candidate in addition to the party support. He made many friends by his good record while holding a minor judicial position. With the support of the workingmen and manufacturers he should make great inroads into the large Democratic majority usually given in this district.

In Bergen County, New-Jersey, one of the trongest Democratic counties in the State, party ties have been cust aside, and Democrats and Republicans are working together to defeat for reelection for a third term the present incumbent of the county clerkship, Mr. Samuel Taylor, who has occupied the office for ten years. The office is worth at least \$7,000 a year, and is the most lucrative in the county. For years the nominations of the Democratic party have been distributed by a little clique until at last a revolt has come. The Republican candidate is John R. Ramsey, a young lawyer, who is very popular on the western side of the county, where the feeling against the "third term" is the greatest, and it is generally conceded that Mr. Taylor's only hope of election will come from failure of Republicans in the eastern part of the county to cast their full vote. There is no reason for any Republican voting against Mr. Ramsey, and every one should make it his business to see that the party vote is east in his favor.

Samuel Strassburger and Charles S. Adler are the regular Republican candidates for Assemblyman and Alderman in the VIIIth Assembly District.. Whatever may have been the political alliances of the candidates nominated on the Independent tickets, the regular nominees are entitled to Republican support. Nothing has been urged against the personal character of the candidates and it is important that the district, which was for many years represented in the Legislature and Board of Aldermen by Republicans, shall again have representatives belonging to that party. The division of the Republican vote endangers party supremacy in the district.

The contest in the XIVth Congressional Disrict between J. Thomas Stearns and William G. Stahlnecker is lively, and the result ought not to be doubtful, unless some Republicans are so foolish as to be misled into voting for Alexander Taylor. who, after an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the Republican nomination, had himself nominated on an independent ticket. Mr. Stearns is not only the regular Republican candidate, but is possessed of great energy and intelligence and high character. His election affords the only possibility of saving the district from being again misrepresented by the present Congressman, who has a national reputation as the champion neglector of public duties. A Republican vote for Mr. Taylor s a vote for Mr. Stahlnecker. As Mr. Taylor cannot expect to be elected, his candidacy can have no other object than to gratify personal spite. His action should be rebuked by every Republican, and Mr. Stahlnecker's inefficiency should be rebuked by all citizens, Republican or Democratic, and the rebuke can only be administered by a vote for Mr. Stearns. The Republican candidate is an earnest believer in the carrying on of the Harlem River improvement and other public works in which the residents of the district are vitally

It is reported that the Duke of Portland lately paid a bill of \$150,000 rendered by the plumber who repaired the drainage of one of his mansions. This gives point to the ancient exclamation: Let me do the plumbing of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws!"

Colonel James M. Varnum would be a worthy associate of Judge Freedman on the Superior Court bench, to which they have both been nominated by the Republicans and the Municipal League. Not only has Colonel Varnum's legal experience been large, but he possesses in a high degree the judicial temperament. He is cool, clear-headed, and fair-minded. He has served in public office with the greatest credit to himself and with much advantage to the public. His premo-tion to the bench would be a deserved recognition of his ability and past public service. Republicans also owe him grateful recognition of his service in the Presidential campaigns of recent years. His friends and admirers are not, however, limited to his party associates, and he will receive the full Anti-Tammany vote.

The friends of William H. Corsa, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, include many De who have been brought in contact with him in the many social and benevolent organisations with which he has been connected. He is a veteran hold something in the nature of funeral exercises of the war, and has been prominent in Grand over the doom of the Democratic party. What Army circles. He has been one of the efficers of

an evidence of overruling wisdom that Mr. Thur- the Masonic organisation of the State. He has an evidence of overruling wisdom that Mr. Thur- the Masonic organisation of the State. He has an evidence of overruling wisdom that Mr. Thur- the Masonic organisation of the State. He has an evidence of overruling wisdom that Mr. Thur- the Masonic organisation of the State. He has an evidence of overruling wisdom that Mr. Thurand his service as an Assemblyman was honorable, Major Corea's character is a sufficient guarantes that the Sheriff's office under his control would be managed without the scandals which made is notorious undes Democratio rule. His record is in contract with that of his opponent, and an citizen who desires an honest and efficient administration of this important office will vote for him

> The proceedings of the united Institutes of Iron and Steel Men which recently met in this city and then took a tour of the West have been mprinted by The Tribune in a handsome pamphies, which is now for sale in its business office. Price 25 cents a copy; sent by mail, postage paid, for that price. Portraits of s number of the principal men in attendance are given, and either an ab-stract or the full text of the principal papers read. The addresses of Abram S. Hewitt and Andrew Carnegie, and the papers of Sir Lowthian Bell, Sig Nathaniel Barnaby and A. E. Seaton are given in full. The pamphlet is one of great interest, and its lew price, in comparison with the formal book of proceedings, will make it popular. The West-ern tour of the iron men is described. Among the many valuable extra publications of The Tribune, this one must take a high place.

PERSONAL.

Mas Prances E. Willard, who has been active in gitating for the admission of women to the government of the Methodist Church, is credited by "The Buffalo Courier" with an ambition to be elected Bishop. These words from "The Boston Herald" are timely

and true: "Dr. Gates ought not to be allowed to succeed President Seelye as the head of Amherst College without the amplest recognition of the distinguished services of Dr. Seelye. Amherst has had no ables president than he, none who has done more for the institution, none who has labored harder to make Am herst true to its mission, and yet broad enough to give men an editation edapted to our own times. He has been not only a teacher, but a leader, an inspirer, a creator of manhood, a man who has united the knowledge of practical affairs with marked gifts of administration. For two things his coreer at Amherst has been specially remarkable. He has gone far to solve the problem of local self-government in an American college, and he has always been a man who believed in the wholeness of life, and who sought to impress upon the wholeness of life, and who sought to impress upon others the view by which this wholeness might be reached. He has been recognized as one of the foremost and strangest educators in New-England, and the intellectual largeness which has been universally conceded to him has done much to impress young men with a good working theory of responsible life. Dr. Gistes declares that for the present he shall walk in Dr. Seelye's footsteps, and, whatever may be his individual impact upon the college in the future, it will be difficult for him to bring to it a broader or a more wholesome administration than Dr. Seelye has provided."

William P. Southworth, of Cleveland, has given \$50,000 for a ward or wards in the hospital there to be devoted to the care of sick and disabled children.

Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, of Brooklyn, assisted in Tuesday in the installation of Dr. Francis Allen Horton as pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Providence. Dr. Horton comes from Oakland, Cal. Senator-elect Calvin S. Brice told a Pittsburg re-

porter the other day that he thought Senator Quay would like to resign the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee. What Mr. Quay thinks about Mr. Brice's inclinations has not been recorded in print

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The elaborate politeness of an educated Hindoo 16 omething remarkable. Here, for instance, is the way, young Hindoo clerk recently wrote to his employer; Most Exalted Sir: It is with the most habitutlly devon: expressions of my sensitive respect that I approach the elemency of your masterful position with the self-dispraising utterance of my esteem, and the also forgotten-by-myself assurance that in my own nind I shall be freed from the assumption that I am asking unpardonable donations if I assert that I de sire a short respite from my exertions; indeed, a fortnight holiday, as I am suffering from three boils. "I have the honorable delight of subscribing mysell

your exalted reverence's servitor, JANJANBOL PANJAMJAUB." " (Signed.)

In the familiar song "Pull for the Shore" there is a line. "Cling to self no more," which, as sing by the colored children in one of the schools, sounded strangely, and on having it said stowly it was discovered that they were singing, "Clean you self no more,"—(American Missionary.

P. T. Barnum has been enjoying himself like any young man of twenty one. In fact, the Denverites won't believe that he is an octogenarian, He has just bought nearly \$300,000 worth of property in Denver and expects to live long enough to see it quadruple in value.

Mrs. Quizine-Gretchen, I am told Hans has given ou a beautiful engagement ring. Where is it? hen-Oh, Hans ve afrait I lose him mit anoder feller.-(Jewellers'

The old remark about clergymen's sons never mounting to anything is hardly true in Canada. "Charles Tupper," says a writer in "The Canadian Pre-by-terian," "is a son of the late Rev. Charles Tupper; Sif Richard Cartwright, son of the late Rev. R. D. Cartwright; the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, leader of the Government in the Senate, son of the late Rev. Joseph Abbott: Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, son of the late Rev. Dr. Strong; Judge Gwynne, son of the late Rev. William Gwynne, D. D.; the Hon, William Hune Blake was a son of the Rev. Dominick Blake; R. M. Hall, M. P. for Sherbrooke, is a son of the Rev. R. V. Hall; J. C. Patterson, M. P. for Essex, son of the Rev. James Patterson: E. G. Prior, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., son of the Rev. Henry Prior; the Hon, W. H. Richey, late Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, son of the Rev. Matthew Richey: Deputy Minister of Justice Sedgwick, son of the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick; Alfred Selwyn, director of the geological survey, son of the Rev. T. Selwyn; Robert Bell, assistant director of geological survey, son of the Rev. Andrew Bell; W. H. Smithson, accountant of postoffice department, son of the Rev. W. smithson; Judge Rose, son of the Rev. Samuel Rose.

"A great many people owe their lives to that door," said Kicklington. or, said Kicklington.

"Is he an able physicien?"

"It isn't exactly that that I referred to. He is never in his office when you want him."—(Washington Post.

The eighteenth annual conference of the workers of the Episcopal Church among colored people has just been held in Philadelphia, the Rev. William V. Tunnell, well-known colored clergyman of Brooklyn, being in the chair. In his sermon before the conference, the Rev. Paulus Moort of Liberia, said: "It is a shame that we must needs have white men over us alwayswhite professors to teach us when we have black men and women thoroughly competent. We want our own negro teachers and preachers, and we need and should have black bishops. I know I shall be criticised for saying this, but I feel it to be my duty thus to point the way to more and greater progress in the work of converting the colored people to our own noble church.

A Musical Pointer.—Mother (whispering)—My dear, our hostess wishes you to play.

Daughter—Horrors. mother! You know I never play before strangers. I become so nervous and excited that my fingers get all tangled up, and I make all sorts of awful blunders.

Mother—Never mind, dear. Play something from Wagner, and then the mistake won't be noticed.—(New-York Weekly.

A POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS. From The Norwich Bulletin.

If the price of tin has a right to go up "by anticipation" of a change in the tariff which won't take place till next June, why mustn't the price of sugar go down "by anticipation" of the abolition of the dust on sugar, which goes into effect next April!

NOT YET RESTRICTED BY LAW. From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

If the mails should be denied to newspapers the lie—as well as to those that "guess"—the free-trule organs just now would have a Jordan of a time of a but few of them could get out of the township where they are printed.

THE GOODS BADLY DAMAGED.

Since Mr. Pelker has scattered to the idle winds arguments of Roger Q. Mills, that Texan stumper should return to Chairman Wall the \$200 he received be each of his speeches. They are not worth 10 centerested to the Republicans.

AS TRUE IN NEW-YORK AS OHIO. From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Republican who desires Democratic success this year should merely decline to vote. It may be depended upon that the Democrats will vote, every one of them, except those who can't get out to vote; see reasons not their own.

LIKE SAVING THE UNION. From The Cheego Inter-Ocean. Long before 1892 Democrats will be past features of the McKinley bill were by Democratic leaders.